The Impending Crisis and the Anti-Slavery Press.

Senator Seward's Propositions for Com-promise Not Very Well Received by the Republican and Abolition Press.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

The Abolition Journals in Pavor of the South Geing out of the Union,

REPLIES TO THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

[From the Rochestor Daily Democrat]

This brief article has been road by political friends and been with considerable amasement. It seems to a shadow ment a propertion for compromise, in some respects impreciscable, and in other respects, as it seems to us, uncalled for, and not likely to do the least good. It is estand upon with experience by democratic journals as an ordere of the instearch that in the long struggle to overthrow the power of slavery in the general government, we have been in the wrong and our adversaries pretty nearly in the right. We know that no such admission was de agnes, but it is and will be so used by the implicable menter of the republican party. But just what is proposed, beyond a very plain suggestion for another compromise of some sort, we do not understand.

[From the Syracuse Daily Journal]

"The Albany Evening Journal speaks for a great many republicans? when its unterance accord with their convictions. The measures it proposes are not fair, they will not be generally responded to in the free States, they will not be reacted with faour nor compatitions came by the most denoted friends of that paper. In fact, we know a marking that would somer desirab the Union than a persistence in anying these measures for adoption.

The people of the free States are not to be legislated into slave establers. The people of the free States are set to be expected to stand by and while at kiduapping, as every ease of the recitand and any and while at kiduapping, as every ease of the redamation of fugitives under the existing law is.

Whenever a man is claimed as a slave, lot the fact be determined by a jury, solected with the wame jealous regard to luparticity as it practiced in any other case. All this should be done at the expectes of the claimant, the same jealous regard to luparticity as it practiced in any other case. All this should be done at the expectes of the claimant, the same jealous research is the same jealous regard to huparticity as it pract

REPLIES TO THE ALBANY EVENING JOUR

if this should be done at the expecse of the claimant, is raine as if he were recovering stray horses. Then he matter shall thus have been decided by "due prosis of law," let the clave, if he be a stave, be delivered as he master; and then let the master get him home at is own expense, as he would any other chattel. If other parties into fere, he has his remedy for danger, the same as in other cases. The tikes has the ferfit is to be the police of the stave catchers, and to pay their on cap mass at that, is not in the least short of infamous. Bather than submit to anything so a diverse to every precet notion of liberty, let the outon Status have what her want. In the case of the stave could be allowed in the confederacy.

And why, it is saik, is it that the North only, even by anding republican papers, is called upon for concessions.

a wby, it is sigh, is it that the North only, even by grepublican papers, is called upon for concessions, and abject, when the South is infinitely more in The opposition to the execution of the Fagitive law has never been from official action, but always individuals; while Southern Legislatures, Southern nors and Southern courts have perpetrated number-urages on Northern citizens. It is quite time that North abould sak release from compromise or from wrongs.

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL'S REJOINDER.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 30.]
The suggestions, in a roosal number of the Journal, of a basis of settlement of differences between the North and South, have, to swakening attention and discussion, accomplished their purpose. We know that in no quarter would these suggestions be more distanted than with our own most valued friends. We know that the costsion would be regarded as inopportune. We know also
the provocations in the controversy were with our oppoments. Nothing is easier certainly that to demonstrate
the rightfulness of the position of the republican party—
a party that was created by the repeal of the Missouri
compromise, and owes its recent triumph to the determination of slavery to extend and perpetuate its political
administrations.

But angertunately, the nonding issue is to be desided.

ton, asked by two successive and beautied federal intrations.

Infortunately, the pending large is to be decided entered of the merits. The election of Mr. Ligoria is recent for, and not the cause of, disunion. The deriginated with Mr. Caihoun, who, when he failed to once Precident of the whole Union, formed the cofficient have, in Mchanile, Hayne and other stateman, and auxiliarios. The contegion extended to other of States, and by diligence, activity, distributed and the complete of the first one. The hard beautiful to the first one of the states have on sympathize with their leaders, the means are, resolves for cirtl war, in advance of their leaf of the sortinents and feedings of the North, and from the laisenboots of the insident Journal of rece, the infamous Repress, and the vagrant of the sortinents and feedings of the North, and from the laisenboots of the insident Journal of rece, the infamous Repress, and the vagrant of the result of all this is, that while he Southers, with a unanimity not generally understood, are not for disminister, the government in strict and impartal not the constitution and laws, seeking only the inabused. Thisse leaders know that Mr. Lincoln and welfare of the whole people through the present with the farmined, and that without hel res must be catting siebed.

must be extinguished, ution, including and action, simplifying the integrity of the Union and head of self-generalment, we repeat, well be degrective of its merits. Three miserable months of a administration must "urey its slow length along" republican administration can act on heart as three months its borneyful influences will be seen During these three months its burners in one and or he heard and felt in the demoralization of popular continued. Its functionaries and its journals will continue to madign the North and instance the South, leading, on the its of stand, to their mecanics as entite as contacted, on the its of stand, to their mecanics as entite as contactedly encumbered and dispiduated as imbedied or specialthyli one bequeshed, instananged as that estate has been, and wrotoned as the precent condition in, we regard it as an incestinable, priceless and precious inheritance—an inheritance which we are unwilling to see wholly squandered before we come into peacewring.

To our cismanting friends, who will not question our devotion to free dom, he never much they may distinct our judgment, we as built a few carnest almonitunes:—

1. There is imministed denger of a dissolution of the Daton.

To care disseating fricais, who will not question or devolion to freedom, he avere much they may distruct our judgment, we as not a few careout a finentines:—

1. There is immitted deager of a dissolution of the Dulon.

2. Thin danger originated in the ambittion and capitity of men who desire a Southern despotient and in the handle seal of the continuous and the seal to emand.

3. The danger on college acreed by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengths and combine the Union restiment of the whole country.

The distruction partitions with the impression that the South is not in earnest. It is nearnest, and the reminent with the interest of the total college of the such country.

The distruction continuent is parameters that the South is not in a carnet. It is nearnest, and the reminent that had a had of all classes with the impression that the South is not in continuent.

Now, white, as he been said, it is easy to prove all this sujent and wrong, we have to deal with things at they pression. Peaceable accession is not indeeded, nor at it practicable even if such sous is object. Mad, however, as the South is, there is a Unian constituent there would chertainly. It will develope and expand as fast as the destruction, in relation to the feelings of the North, can be dispelled. This mails for moderation and for occarance. We do not, whenever duesting it is fasted, but no constituent the first him, our respectively in terrorical in worth preserving, engagesitone to the feeling of an fasted subject according to the copy of an inconditory before an extinguishment with a capetation, in the diversion. The Union is worth preserving and all proposed reference and deleteration for a first to courve and all surveys and the accopytal, in terrorical in worth preserving, engagesitone to the first to courve and an expendit on the first to courve and an expendit on the first to courve and all surveys and an account of the preserving and proposed reforms to a common arbitractual, to make the proposition of the m

the Denocral and Journal. It is proper, though perhaps scarcely necessary, to say that in this solicitude for the Union, we think and speak only for ourself. We are of the better, or not so well informed of the condition of the country and the bearings of this controversy as others—either in advance of or behind the intelligence of the times. But we speak only for ourself, nebody else can be compromised or narmed.

NO SLAVE HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MO SLAVE HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the Boston Liberator, Nov. 30]

The following petition is now in the isands of reliable friends of freedom in all parts of the Common wealth for immediate circulation. It is precisely the same which, for the two preceding years has been signed by thousands of the most virtuous and humane portion of the people, and which ought to be subscribed by every man and woman in Massachusetts. Those to whom it has been sent are earnestly urged to be up and doing, for the time is short between the present and the period for the ascembing of the Legislature. Let every family, and every person, be tested by its presentation; let it be (as it will) a revelation of character and of purpose; and let the world know how many tiere are among us who "remember those in bottle as bound with them," and are therefore for protecting the fugitive, or, on the other hand, how many are still for allowing slave-hunters to acise their prey with impunity on the Puritan and Revolutionary sell of the old Bay State, and to not as their accomplices in kidnapping.

soil of the old day Slate, and to not as their accomplions in kidnapping.

To the Horomania Serate and House of Representatives or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully sak you to put an end to slave hunting in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any efficer or court, State or federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such cammant, by the laws of one of the slave States of this Union.

BEPEAL OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

[From the Boston Liberator, Nov. 30]

That the siave hunters of the Bouth and their Northern abettors should be elamorous for the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws in the free States, in order that no protection may be given to any victim claimed as a lugitive, is nothing strange; but that a single republican journal should be found so dimented or so brotal as to join in this flendish cry, is indeed passing strange—especially on the pretance that soch repeal would at once concilitate the tyrants and traitors at the South, and give reporce and stability to Mr. Lincoln's administration. Nothing will appeace thom but a surrender of all manhool on the part of the popple of the North, and entire conformity to all their diabolical purposes. They are incurrable as death and inestate as the grave. Their principles are these of burglars, highwaymen and pirates, and their practices are a great deal worse. In support of their bellish sixes system, they would (if necessary) as albitate the very existence of the North, nor stop at the commission of any orime, however measuress or devilish. REPEAL OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.

viliab.

As an offest to the despicable article on this subject, from the springfield Republican, which may be found in the Department of Infamy, on our tires page, we copy the following sensible and spirited paragraph from the Pra the Department of Infamy, on our drest page, we copy the following sensition and spirited paragraph from the 2rd reiller of Sturday:—

Those crarens who recommend that the Personal Liberty law of Musachusetts should be repealed ought at least to show that such a proceeding would satisfy the Stuther in our a fact, however, that can be adduced in support of the proposition that repeal would be accepted by the Southern ultrus in a fraternal or a generous spirit; They would justiy despise us for such an exhibition of owardice. If the law is to be repealed it should be so disposed of on principle, and not because we would throw a bone—and a dry bone, to—to the South. If wrong in itself, the law should have been removed from our statute book nefore the Presideatisal election, and not have been kept there for the purpose of deceiving men. There is no fact better established than that the secession err and movement are not owing even to Mr. Lincein's election, much less to the existence of a few Personal Liberty laws; but that the secessionists regard that election and the passage of those laws only as a occasions for what they are doing, what they have been received to do for years, according to the admissions of the honest and plain speaking one of their party. Hence the repeal of all the laws mentioned would not move them from their purpose, or cause them to water its necking to accomplish that purpose. Let Massoches the repeal the law, and she would humiliste herself in vain. This is no reason why she should musicals the law, if she believes it to be wrong, but she must not expect to satisfy the secretionless by repealing it, except in so far as they would be satisfied with the spect-cie of herself degradation. The day on which that law shall be repealed will see her rebublished party go to wrock.

This last remark is "as true as the gaspel." Let the republican party show any disposition to back down from its anti-gayery professions, at the dictation of the Southern overseers, and it will be broken as quickly as a

initiative. It ought to declare the conditions of the Union no longer to be tolerated by a moral and Ouristian people. Now that the South aways her realized to withdraw, let the North joyfelly and promptly sequiced

in the measure.

The Portonal Liberty law to Macrachusotts will not be the Portonal will be attended and made effectual for the content of overy hacted for little conting within the limits of the state. This is the art sid yet be done Let the brand of villate and zidnaper be put upon every man who is for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law of our soil. Let every fournal that counsels compliance with Scuthern demands be left without a phacethar, and he addition be decide dimitiated to the teority of the virtuous and upright. Let things be called by their right names, and the abeliers of slavery fanked among the villate of the

MEW YORK HERALD TURSDAY DECEMBERS A 1869 -TELESE SHREET

her. Yet the chances are that they will be, and Louis and, too. Texas, and Arkansas, and Alabama are all ready, as soon as the way is cleared; and though it is of no sourequence on which side Tennesus stands, it is not likely that she will stand on any side but that of slavery. It is curious to note how exactly the same is the machinery used to get up and carry on this revolution with that our fathers amployed in that of '16. There has been the same prophed of long years of discontent, the same agitation of the popular passions by the press and by public speech; the same exaggeration of grievances, and the same prophecies of disgrace and roth in case of submission. And, we are sorry to say, he parallel rome even as to the methods of intimidation used to oversawe the disaffected. The mobbing of Governor Hut this one to bount the tarring and feathering of officusive office-boiders, the domiciliary vivits to suspected tories, the rile and conflication which were threatened and cafored, were of the save gives as the corresponding differences, arising from the higher civilization of the source in the earlier drama. But the resent will be the same. All the uncess uptrits, the leadness and the agroless.

emitted to a many as the thirtees it sies had in 1776. It will be frightfully expensive to carry on their government it is true, and it will be one of the most horrible despotizans that ever blackeded the earth, for the white man at well as the black. But then the slave governments are all that now, and the worse the new confederacy makes the matter the better the chance of another revolution, which shall emandipate both white and black. A war would be rulmons to them; but then they will take care to keep out of any war with a Power stronger than themselves. As to the effect of the secession of the Southern States upon the Northern, it would be good only—and that continually. Virgious, Kentucky and Missouri would be all made free States by it, and the epublic of the North may indeed become the model republic of the Worth. The reptile democracy, with its parasitic Bell-Sweet twentin, would be tradden down into the mire to which they belong, and there would be chance of honest men having their own again.

STATEMENT OF M'CAULEY, THE ALLEGED MUNDREER. Charles McCauley, the man from whom Patrick Kelly met his death in Front street on Thankegiving night, has made a statement to the following effect:—He says he called at Alexander McDonald's house, in Water street, after he had committed the deadly assault on Kelly, but that he was not harbored by either of the McD-naids, or any other person. He was simply ordered to clear out. After leaving McDonald's be proceeded to his hiding place, where he remained in momentary 'ear of being discovered; but after remaining there for several days with nothing to eat, the pangs of hunger compelled him to deliver himself up to the officers of the law. He, how-ever, went to his house previous to proceeding to the to deliver himself up to the offloors of the law. He, however, went to his house previous to proceeding to the police station, into which he let himself with a key he then had in his pessession, and after shaving himself he went straight to the Second district station house, where he surreadered. He further said he was intoxicated when he committed the assault on Kelly, and that he had only an indistinct recribection of the matter. He remembered going down to the yard for the purpose of fighting Kelly, but he said he had no remembrance of baving used a keife during the aff say. If he did, he sever, it must have been a double bladed penkinfle, which he had shoot lost. He further informed the Coroner that John [Molamosy and Kelley were both as multiting the legisler. McTamey gothoid of him by the neck, upon which they both fell upon their kness, while Kelly beat him about the head. He had to can Tamney on the left high in order to induce him to leave go his hold, and it was then he made the reals upon Kelly. During this recital he exhibited much sorraw for his children, and when he was visited by his wife both of hen experienced considerable relief when, in answer to a question as to whether he shoot it danger of being linged, he was told that then though the sould be done to him in the present state of the law! was to send aim to the State prison for life. He was taken to the Raymond attest jail, where he life for safe keeping. He appears to be in a wretched condition of mind.

The present is a native of Oorn wall county, England. He is about thirty years of age, and rather under the middle statore. His father was one of the coast goard on the Cervish coast. When he surreadered he was closely he had the stator, when he was taken to the Raymond attest jail, where he life for safe keeping. He appears to be in a wretched condition of mind.

The present is a native of Oorn wall county, England. He is about thirty years of age, and rather under the middle stator. His father was one of the coast goard on the Cervish c

ATTEMPTED BUSGLARY.—Yesterday morning, between, one and two o'clock, officers Maloy, Farrell and Gaynor, one and two o'clock, officers Ealoy, Farrell and Gaynor, of the Second precinct, discovered four men in the set of operating open a shutter, which they accorded in forcing open, of Mr. Stornbuid's dry goods store, No. 98 Manus extrect. The men were all rerested, when a chusel, the implement employed in the attempted burglary, was found on one of them. The men were all couraged to the station house, where they declared themselves to be Irishmen. They product every appearance of being new importances.

Another Brooker Sur —Bill another divorce sent, of a contewhat singular character, is peciding, and will probably come on for trial during the January term. Mr. George if. Fuller, a salesman in a large importing house in New York, with an income of \$2,000 per annua, applies for a divorce from his wife, Celestina W. Fuller, the daughter of a furpreciable gentleman in Brooklya. After marriage, which took place in 1869, the parties to the sunt resided in Williamaburg, from which they attenquantly removed to Ne. 9 roplar street, Brooklya. On the Su of April tast for a divergence of the with adultery, and requested the to leave him, which rise talk, and went to reside with the finade. Mr. Faller, in the documents before the City Gourt, gives e different version of the slory. He denice having talk her to leave, but says the left of her own accord on the 2d of April, and without his knowledge, though they had previously itsed happily together. He was then sick in net During her a nestuce Mr. Faller heard a me ugly stories about her doings in a boarding hoves. A few days after her departure the returned for her clothes, and, with her holsandle permission, the packed up several trusts, which, however, she had to leave that night from famility to remove them. During he night, it is aliged, if the first hold several leman of information by no means pleasant to a hurband. There is another allegation, society directly for the parties on of the template of a referee, by whom, it is said 56 per work was recommended as a proper allowance. The return of the himse of a referee, by whom, it is said 56 per work was recommended as a proper allowance. The return of the himse of the campiant. The question of allowance the letters, but Judge Culver granted a court order staying proceedings. Her Full r is said to be a very lovely woman, and much interest is likely to be excited in the lense of the came.

Sayana Acomental Permission of the main yard of the ship John S. Elliott, lying in the Atlantic basin, fell to the deek and broke one

GLEENWOOD CREATERY-KLECTION OF TRUSTERS -The election of five trustees to this corporation took place at the office, No 80 Broadway, New York, yesterisy. The the effice, No 30 Breadway, New York, yesterasy. Inc foliowing two tekets were run:—

Repair Tudes—Abid A. Low, Russell Stebbins, John C. Green, Enery E. Petersport, Joseph A. Perry.

Independent Ticket—Union Gibert, John L. de Camp, James Seil, derrit Emith, Honry Story.

Great interest was manifested in the proceedings and up to a late hour proxise continued to arrive, without any prospect of the votes being competery counted during the night.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Bonny.

Duc. 5.—The Restor and Festry of Frinkly Church
to Arnel Chok.—The plaintide in this case cased property
in Reads street to Frederick Schwarts, no and his assigns in Reads struct to Frederick Spararis, he and his sample to pay all taxes and uncertments. Schwarts subsequently samigned his lease to Irred Co.2. Upon the widering of Reads street the property was assessed \$2,000, which the plaintiffs now least that the defendants should pay. The defendants refused to pay and contended that the plaintiffs had been awarded \$1,500 for damages to their property, and assessed at \$2,000 for beautist, which beautiffed did not result to his advantage Judgment for the plaintiffs on demurrer.

defendant submitted did not result to his advantage. Judgment for the plaintiffs on dessurer.

THE WARD DIVONOS CASE.

Dec. 2 — Sixum G. Ward at Framus W. Ward — The defendant in this case is Col. Ward, late American Coseni at Francas. The ruit is brought for divorce, and the final judgment was entered this morning. The descree grains a perpetual divorce to the plaintiff from her has band on account of his creal treatment, and he is reduced to pay plaintiff 20 000 per sucum, and to formish security for such payment. Mrs. Ward is to have the estably of the two youngest children. Without any interference on the part of the defendant.

Mary O. Brener at the Marine Bank of Georgia, &: — Judgment that the plaintiffs are liable upon their acceptance of the draft as between them, and lingure the drawers and as between them and Marine Bank of Georgia to the smoont of \$3.342 \$2, with interest from 234 January, 1800, and that beyond mid amount plaintiffs are not liable, &c. That the American Exchange Bank is especially bound to apply so mide of the Marine Bank, to the payment of the halance which will remain Jue on the zaid acceptance for \$6.500. That the defendant, the American Exchange Bank; is exitted to recover from the plaintiffs, on their said acceptance for \$6.500. That the defendant, the American Exchange Bank is enhanced by the plaintiffs their costs in this action.

THE INTERESTS ON THE CITY DEPOSITS.

The City Chamberlain Examined-Sharp Snots Between Him and the Chairman-A Little Light, &c., &c.

The special committee, consisting of the two Committees of the Board of Supervisors on Printing and Sta the chamber of the Board, for the purpose of saccrisis the amount of interest paid on the county deposits. Su pervisor Stut presided.

ex Judge Whiting, who acted as his counsel.

The CHAINMAN asked Mr. Platt if he had any objection to

Coursel objected to this, on the ground that the law of the statute book, as shown in the first volume of that book, between pages \$45 and \$51, conferring power on the Board of Supervisors, does not authorize the Committee to compel the City Chamberlain, as a city officer and only ex officio county officer. If this resolution was passed authorizing the Committee to assortain if the funds

wer to make inquiry. Supervisors Prant and Brest differed with Mr. Whiting on the construction of the statute, and a discussion of some length and little interest ensued. The Chairman finally ruled that the Committee had power to proceed with the investigation, and his decision was sustained unanimously by the Committee.

sere safe, then the Board of Supervisors might have

Judge Westers then informed the Committee that he had advised Mr. Platt to waive any legal objection he might raise, and answer any questions under the resolu-

The CHARRAM then proceeded to question Mr. Platt as follows:—Were you appointed City Chamberiain by his Honor the Mayor, Fernando Wood, which appointment was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen?

which it was put to Mr. Platt, as the Mayor had no au which it was put to Mr Frant, as the Mayor has no au-thority to appoint a City Chamberlain; he could only no-minate him, and the Sound of Aldermen had the power of appointment. The question was then amended to read correctly, and Mr. Platt answered in the effirmative. CEARMAS—What is the amount of moneys now deposit-

CEARMAN—What is the shount of moneys now deposited with you as Gounty Frontager?

Mr. PLATT—S1,568 532
CRAIRMAN—Is that the estire moneys you have deposited with you now as County Treasurer?

Mr. PLATT—Yes, sir.
CHIEMAN—Was there any understanding or agreement with his flower the Mayor or any other person that you were to pay any interest on any moneys deposited with you as City Chamberlain or County Treasurer?

Councel objected to the answering of this question unless the words City Chamberlain were first stricken out of the question, as the Committee had only power to interregate Mr. Platt as a county efficer.

The CHAIRMAN Raid be would add to City Chamberlain and ex officio County Freezurer.

The counset objected to the question in this form also, and suggested that the question be confided to the moneys in the hands of the City Chamberlain as County Treasurer.

Properties Ruses moved to strike out the words City.

castive. Where you President of the Artisans' Bank' Counsel objected to Mr. Pistiva answering to brightestion, as it did not come under the resolution. It was then withdrawn.

Charmann—Bave you any knowledge of any understanding or agreement on the part of the Artisans' Bank or the Park Bank with you, or his honor the wayor or any other person, by which interest was to be paid, or is paid, on any of the moneys deposited by you as City Chambersian, by virtue of your office as County Treasurer?

chambersin, by virtue of your office as County Freauner?

Counsel stated that Mr. Platt declined to answer that
question, because it did not come under the resolution
empowering the Committee to act.

Here Supervisor Punnt remarked that he considered
the object of the Committee's appointment to be to ascortain whether there was any agreement between any responsible parties or beads of the city or county govern
ment as to whether any interest should be paid on the
county deposits, and therefore he could not see any partipular reason for objecting to answer the question.

The question was now asked again, 3nd the following
snawer returned by Mr. Platts—I have no knowledge of
any such arrangement.

Caronax—Do you as city Chamberlain, by virtue of
said office of County Treasurer, pay, or have you paid, or
have you at any time paid to terest on moneys deposited
with you, and if so, what is the rate of interest so paid.

The Charman bore stated his opinion that the Commit-tee could not get at the facts they destroit unless they examined Mr. rists as City Chamberlain, by virtue of which effice he was tounly freatures.

depervane Pount could not perceive how the question could be fairly objected to. He considered, there was nothing in the form of the question monosistent with the powers of the Committee.

Charman—The question is rish and dear, and it refers only to county moneys, therefore I can see no reasonable

only to comely moneys, therefore I can see he reasonable objection to having it answered. Oursel then desired the clerk of the Committee to enter the following in the minutes of the Committees—
the question is objected to on the grounds that it is not within the powers of the Committee conferred on them by the resolution. But Mr. Plats will answer the question not under eath, if the Committee are willing to reactive such answer. He takes these grounds because he is cawling to school charge any right in the Committee to put such a question. Chargeas—I hold that the question is within the power of the Committee, and it is for the Committee to

power of the Committee, and it is for the Committee to any which they will sentain my opicion or not Cutarit.—That question had been putationed in another form, and Mr. Fleit has accounted in another form, and Mr. Fleit has accounted in another form, and Mr. Fleit has accounted in another form and Mr. Fleit has accounted to a historical and the my strategement has been made for the payment of interest. It was well that Mr. Flatt should be a little dignified with the Committee, for had they travest him with proper courtery be would have given them all the necessary information, but instead of that they subpose him to appear before thom as a witness. The chairman foll cell scott the City Chamoerlain, and has aid he was not; but this did est satisfy the Committee. They should have it? Fleit before them. But I so lives this is all for the purpose of getting the near paper excitement to inforce the election. What course does the government of the occurry take is a case like the procent I to they call upon a subordinate officer for information? No; they bring the head of a department before them. This Committee he at also an opposite course. But everything is local gives much, and this is becoming so notoriess this papers are salked for money to get measures through the public bookles. The whole system of our government is corrupt, and this is becoming so notoriess this papers are salked for money to get measures through the public bookles. The whole system of our government is corrupt, and corruption from Wathington down to the ballot bones, which can be brught for fifty cents a piece. Cantaras.—It is necessary for me, as Chairman, to deny what has been said. We have not brought for him and the said the reposition of the country to the money exceeded by him for the country. I deay it, he directed me to the Committee; he disregarded the notice, and there was no interest paid to be all time. With regard to the bounds when he referred me to the bounds of the country moneys. I stated that lidd not, that the country mone

Obtuney.

If. FRANK LITHEROUSE, at one time reporter for the St.

Louis Sweeing Notes, died at the City Hospital, in St.

Louis, or Thursday last, while in a St of Sellrium Iveness.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Two Prize Fights in One Ring-A Third

to Come Off in a Few Days.

At an early hoar on Bundsy night a report was circulated among the sporting and fancy men of this city that there were to be no less than three prize fights fought somewhere in the Highlands, S. J. The names of the principals were stated to be George King, of this city, and John Woods, of Boston, alias the "Boston Pet;" Densis Horrigan, of Liverpool, and William Cark, of Lonthown as Harry Jennings' Pot Boy. The fight bet ween Clark for \$200, and Hickey and Morton for a purse to be ead like wildfire, and by sen o'clock every drinking hundred persons crossed the Barciay street ferry. The principals were already in New Jersey, they having left as they were in the act of setting to. five or six persons seriously injured. Some thirty or forty persons were arrested, and the principals bound

of the river, carriages were in waiting to convey them to the ground, the exact spot not being known until their out being interfered with by the police. The place agreed upon by the principals and seconds was Bull's ferry, about one mile above Weehawken, N. J., and the whole party started for that place shortly after five o'clock, in order to be on the gound and ready to fight at daylight. On their arrival the ring was pitched and every body was on the tip toe of expectation to witness the long expected contest between King and Woode, when, to their disappointment, they were informed that the whole amount of money to be for ax agreed upon bat ween the trip disappointment, they were informed that the principals and seconds was not yet made up, and that the fight was pertreased to some future time.

Hordgas and Clark (light weights) them entered the ring and commenced to samp for the mill. This occurred about a quarier to seven o'clock, and by seven o'clock the fight had fairly commenced. Both men came to the scratch carefully, and several clusts were made on each side without a blow being struck, when Hordgan gave the first blow, which was instantly followed by ose from his opponent. For a time the fighting continued brick on both sides, when Clark gave Borrigan a funner on the left eye, which made him red and the seconds rush to his assistance and bear him to his corner. This was evidently the winning stroke, as Horrigan afterwarm came cauliously up to the scratch and fought carefully, while Clark, elated at his good nick, danced round and attempted the same game, but did not succeed. Horrigan's eye, however, was fast clocking, and it was evident, from his random strokes, that the odds were in favor of his opponent winning the fight. Odds of from ten to eight, seven, and even five were officed, but he can be the standing the fight. Odds of from ten to eight, seven, and even five were officed, but he can add fly minutes, and it is said that no less than fity rounds were fought before the battle was reported that the money was not given up, and that the fight was promosaed a draw by the referces, but this was false, as Clark was publicly declared the wight. Both was proposed that the meney was not given up, and that the fight was promosaed a draw by the referces, but this was false, as Clark was publicly declared the wight. The sp o'clock, in order to be on the ground and ready to fight at daylight. On their arrival the ring was pitched and

that account, as the untart treatment which it could be colved in his great light with Sayers rackled in their minds, and cries of "Kill the English son of a b—h," "dive it to him, Hickey," and other expressions of like purport were freely said, which probably so intimidated Morton that he could not fight. The fighters were not the lighter with by the police, and the spectators had the leasure of witnessing two prize fights without being empelled to pull up the states and pitch the ring in half It is raid that the long talked of fight between King and Woods will come off without fail in a few days, as each man is ready and willing, and the money will all be made up.

FIRS IN EIGHTH AVENUE-SEVERAL FRAME BUILD INGS DESTROYED—A NUMBER OF POOR FAMILIES BURNED OUT, ETC.

Shortly before one o'clock yenterday morning a fire broke cut in a frame building, occupied by John Mo-Man, rear of lots fronting on Eighth avenue, between Forty fifth and Forty eight streets. The entrance to the with great rapidity, and before the firemen could get wa-ter on the fire the rear of the frame stores on lighth avenue was in a blass. The fire burned the following stores and dwellings on Fighth avenue:-

No. 647%, Philip Levison, fancy goods store; the rear part of the store burned. Loca estimated at about \$200. Insured for \$1,300 in the Hamilton and one other com-

No. 649, James Ailen, millinery goods. Damage about

\$100. No insurance. No. 619%, A. folosoberiky, ciothing store. Damage to No. 513, J. hn A. Markert, watchmaker and jeweller, hem about \$500. Junered 21,000 to a city company.
No 665, John Van Horn, sugar store, damage about \$180. No temperation.

No 669, John van Horn, Sigar store, daming about 5160. No heardanoe.
No 668 %, De Martini, planter figure maker, less about 508. No maurance.
No 667, James Guthrie, military store, less about 51,000. No insurance.
No 687%, James Fiynn, boot and shoe store—lfr. Fiynn lived up saints—loss cultimated at about 3300. Insured for \$1,000 in St. Ni-bokes Bourance Ox.
On the scone story of the following buildings, families were burned out:—

street for \$1,000 to \$1 kircholes Insurance Ca.

On the scomed story of the following buildings, families were burned out:

No 658, Charles Adee and family, furniture destroyed, loss shout \$1,000. No insurance. D. E. Backley, Photograph, Ac. loss about \$700. No insurance.

No 656, Charles Form and family, loss about \$100; no insurance.

No 656, Charles Form and family, loss about \$15, no insurance.

The property of the state of th

FIRE IN RAYARD STREET, IN A TENEMENT HOUSE. Between twelve and one o'clock preterday afternoon a fire occurred on the recond floor of the tenement house No. 102 Beyard street, in the premises of James Lynch.

No. 102 heyard etrees, in the primises of James Lynca. The Sames were con extinguished by the Greenen. Ourling to the half way being full of smake, the egrees of a number of the tensails was cut off. Several encaped to the roof, and ethers were shout a jumping from the windows when the fire was reported to be out. Too damage to the furniture will amount to about \$16. No insurance. The building is owned by Thomas Martin. It is damaged about \$10. No insurance.

Coroners' Inquest.

Science by Smooth o -Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at No. 23 Womer street, upon the body of Pater Van Note, a native of New Jerrey, aged 47 years, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the best with a pistol. From the evidence citated before the with a pistol. From the evidence clinited before the Coroner, it appeared that for about six or eight in other past decrated has been in a decrated six or eight in other past decrated has been in a decrated of mind, in or needed to be a superpart of the control of the wide from the bedroom, he preceived a located pistol, and applying the muszle of the weapon to the back of his beal, she it muszle of the weapon to the back of his beal, she it muszle of the weapon to the back of his beal, she it muszle through the brain. The roles occasioned by the firing attracted the attention of Mrs. Van Mots, and upon returning to the room she found are husband lying on the floor in a pool of blood and in the attraggles of death. Apply sicked was unavailing. The unfortunate man lingured in a state of unconsectionness for an hour or so, and those expited. The jury rendered a version in accordance with the above facile. ABOTHEN CARS OF STREETS -James Commerford, a na-

tive of Ireinau, aged teirsy six years, died as Believue inroat, inflicted by himself for the purpose of commit-ting sutstile. Deceased, it appeared, was suffering under so attack of delirious tresses as the time. Coroner Jack-man was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge Bonney.

Date. S.—The December term of this Court was opened by the empannelling of seventors members of the Grand Jury, of whom Hugh Authen loss, Esq., was sworn as fereman.

fereman.

The Judge said that as to morrow (Toesday) was elective day, the court would not sit, and se doubtless other members of the Grand Jury would come in on Watnesiay morning, he would omit the charge until Wadnesiay morning, at 10 o'clock.

The court then adjourned to that time.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Thirteenth Day.

Navigurita, Ill., Dec 3, 1860.

Richard Holmes, clerk of the United States Express, proved the receipt of a bex for Mr. Burch containing a click from Tiffany & Co., on the 25th of February, 1867, and the delivery of the same at Mr. Burch's house.

B. F. Ayer testified that he dired with Senator Douglas.

and wife at the frement House about the middle of October; Stuart was present; dised about three o'clock; re-David Stuart recalled-Explained that he was mistake

as to the day the letter was delivered to him by Mrs. Burch at the Corrt House.

Cross cramined—Did not inform Mr. Joy or Mr. Fitch

that I had the original letter; am not prepared to swear that I did or did not explain to Joy that the original was

from the 4th to the 15th of October, 1867. The notice served on Judge Skinner, revoking the authority given him by Mrs. Surch to act as her attorney, was admitted

The complainant offered the following rebuttlag testimony:—
James T. Joy, of Detroit—Conversed with Shart about the case; don't recollect how long after the occurrence; be read me the letter; undershood he had the original in her handwriting, and never doubted it till I read the testimony in the case.

Cross examined—Saw Sedgewick and Ayr about the same time I saw Stuart; had a conversation with Ayer first, he might have spoken to me about the letter, and told me the original was destroyed, but I don't recollect; don't recollect if Shurs told me the better he received was the original; the letter had no date; Start told me be would fix the date, because the letter was delivered to him at the Court House during the states trial, and was written after the one from Miss Spanding to Mrs. Borch Start deemed the letter imprisant because it was written after the crime was charged, and was inconsistent with any idea of the guits of the writer.

Mrs. Anna T. Mather testified that Mrs. Burch called at her house on the 14th of October, the day before the witness was married; Mrs. Burch seemed indispused, and remisted to tes between five and my collock; did'at see Mrs. Burch there between the and 'we've o'clock; she let just before dark.

Cross examined—Don't recollect seeing Mrs. Burch in

Mrs. Burch there before twa, don's recoilect secting her in the morning, she might have been there two hours in the morning without secting her; cannot say whether she was there or not.

Henry & Fitch, United States District Attorony, deposed—Steart read the letter purporting to come from Mrs. Burch; saked Shuart how he was going to fix the date; he said it was almost Providential he had shown the letter to Burrill within two or three days after he received it; nothing was said about theirg an organic copy; I supposed it to be original; saw the writing at a distance; hought it was a lady's hand; did not recognise the writing.

Cross examined—Nothing was sa'd to me about the handwriting, and I did not see the letter closely, or have it in my hand; Shuart told me he had commenced a reply of three or four pages, but having met Mrs. Burch, who explained to him, and said she was crazy at the time she wrote the letter, and he had destroyed it; the letter was read to witness by Shuart.

Pr. J. A Allen deposed seeing the letter, which I understood to be from Mrs. Burch; couldn'd recollect any language used by Shuart about the letter; examity the subnance of it was that he could disrove any idea of guilt by the letter he bad received from Mrs. Burch; be said that be could prove the cate of the letter by its receipt during the trial in the Eases case and toy an aliquent in it to Mary Spanising; he sho said he could prove the receipt of the letter by its receipt during the trial in the Eases case and toy an aliquent in it. Mary Spanising; he sho said he could prove the receipt of the letter by its receipt during the trial in the Eases case and toy an aliquent in it. Mary Spanising; he sho said he could receipt in the letter by the surrill, to whom he had shown it; directly after its receipt in the idea through it? Burch's handwriting, but I don't reasonness what.

Cross-examined—Mr. Sharrill made the remarks that he could establish the receipt of the letter through it? Burch's handwriting; the conversations to which I hav

r copy.

A journed till nine o'clock to merre w mornig
The court room was crowded to-day with vis Chicago, Insteadiately after the adjournment of the Court, a lineardiately after the adjournment of the Court, a

large number of the prominent citizens of Onicago crowded around Mrs. Burch, and exchanged friendly greetings with her.

Military Intelligence.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE PURNAM PRA-LANK.
The Putnam Phalant, of Hartford, Conn., Mejer Horace Goodwin communding and sumbering one hundred and dwo murkets and a markial corps of ten men, arrived in this pligrimage to the temb of Washington, at Mount Vernon We published a brief history of the corps on Saturday last, with the cames of the officers and the guests acemopseying the cerps. The Phalax were re-crived by the Inird company Continental Grard, Captain William Raymor, and scouted from the New Bayan Hallroad depot, Twelsty servects street, down broadway, passing the Fin Avenue field, and around the Warbington Statue in Union square—the efficers sainting and the droma redling as the troop paged. They proceeded by a circustons route to the asior Horo, where the Phalax diaded at four o'clock. They raberquently look their departure for full-steinbia at the O'clock, where they were to be reserved with full military benezs. The Phalax is an inde-pendent organization, composed of some of the most superails and wealthing men of Hartford. The Hon. Thomas H. Seymour (late Minister to Russia), Hon. Jemes T. Fratt, Co. Fram Colt, and a number of otner equally distinguized and active friends of an organization, scormpany the excursionists. As these voterans passed through our stream may murched it old continuated style—in sections of air. Their unique appearance attracted general attention. The remeandant of the company is over seventy years of age, yet his carriage was as notive as many of our young and dashing military men. They will retern on Saturday, when we hope our military men will give them a hearty retorne.

Police Intelligence

AN AURORD Property rend Jewice -In the month of August last, a merchant named Busjamin Lindersmith, bailing from West Besford, Ohio, came on to New York for the purpose of buying goods suitable for the Western market. At Graydon, McCreary & Co 's, and other stores be represented himself as an extensive land owner and man of business, and on signing a statement to that effect man of business, and on signing a statement to that offect be obtained credit for some die or six thousand etoliars worth of goods. He then proceeded to Pulladelphia, where, open making a similar statement, he obtained \$2,000 worth of property on four months. Subsequently it was discovered that the representations made by Lindersmith were false, and made with a view to defraud, the New York creditors had the matter before the Grand Jury, and the result was an indistinct against Lindermith for false preleases. A requisition was issued by Governor Morgan upon Governor Deminston, of Onto, and Relective Restace was detailed to work up the case. After occasionable delay, and not a little hardship, the detective succeeded on Friday last in fluding the object of his caser's heersted in the woods, about six miles freat West Bedford. On the way home, the friends of the pranches made several attempts to pier it he haves corpus game, but the officer constanted the case so shrewly that they were completely believed to efficie to sarred that immediately on the arrival of the goods at that place, they were re shipped to lillinois and there disposed of all a great section, by order of the princer. Lindersmith was breught before the Court of General Sections yesterday and committed to the Tombs for Italia.

DEUDERS AFFRAYS AND STATIBLESS—The lager beer re-

DEUTRES AFFRATS AND STATISHEDS -The lager beer reon Sunday afternoon, between a number of Germans who has been tadulging too freely to mur wine and beer. Two brothers, named Xavier and Garl Hochricter, became miled at tome remarks made by Leonard Gander and milled at tome remarks made by Leonard Gander and Henry Klotz, and the result was a quadrilateral fight and the free use of suites and glasses, in which Gander and Klotz came out rather the worse for wear. Gander, on the process of the residence, No. 140 Ersex street, was pronounced to be dangerously stabled. His comparison except with sew slight outs and ormises, so it was not necessary to seed him home. The posice a restled the brothers Hockinster, and brought them selved duties Procham, who committed them for examination.

James Flood and James Baters, a couple of journeyment backers, employed at the establishment of Mr. Hewits,

baker, employed at the cetabilatinest of Mr. Hewitt, No. 51 Craby street, got take a row on Sunday night, when Flood struck Baiers on the head with a dub, fracturing his skell and inflicting probably a fatal wound. The liquid nam has brought to the New York Hospital, where he new lies in a critical condition. Flood was arrested by the police and committed to prizon, to a wait the result of the wounded man't hajories.

FROM Boerow -Timothy Burke, who has here missing

FROM BOSTON —Timothy Burks, who has been missing from his old haunts at Boston for some time past, was arrested in this city yesterday, by Captain Dowling, of the Bixth presinct, and looked up in the fombs until the arrival of the Boston officers. Timotay, who is wanted on an old charge of burglary, will probably be forwarded down East to day.

CORRECTION.—Private watchman James Youngs, of No. 216 Churgh street, ciaims the credit of having arrested Edward Senith, the Chambers street burglar, a few nights ago, which was instructed by given to the Third precinct police.

police.

City Intelligemee.

Lines Fun Bul. - A large cost steel pasent bell, weighing 6,500 pounds, imported by Messra, Schillin, of New York city, from Westphalia, Frustia, was consocrated yesterday afternoon at Union Hill, Roberson, with appropriate coremonics. This bell is of the assessmenter in and make as the one subsited at the Park some moments since, and is experier in sound, it is alsued, is any composition bell of the rance weight, while corting little more than half the amount.